

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Examiner is thanked for his review of the application.

Claims 1-3, 9-11, and 14-19 remain in this application. Claims 1, 3, 14, and 16 have been amended. Claims 7, 8, 12, 13, 20-24 have been canceled without prejudice.

In the previous Office Action dated November 8, 2004, the Examiner has stated that “with respect to an IDS submitted on 10/7/02, the examiner has attempted to locate copies of the non-patent literature that was cited in the IDS; however, the copies have not been located.” As requested, Applicant mailed copies of the non-patent literature directly to the Examiner on December 14, 2004 via USPS Priority Mail.

In the previous Office Action, the Examiner has rejected Claims 14-21 under 35 USC 101 stating that “the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory matter. The basis of this rejection is set forth in a two prong test of: 1) Whether the invention is within the technological arts; and 2) Whether the invention produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result.”

Claim 14 has been amended and now recites a “computer-implement method for computing a set of feasible rules” (emphasis added), and hence now conforms to 35 USC 101. Similarly, Claims 15-19, which now depend on amended Claim 14, now also conform to 35 USC 101. Claims 20 and 21 have been cancelled without prejudice.

In the previous Office Action, the Examiner has rejected claims 22, 23 under 35 USC 101 stating that “the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.” Claims 22 and 23 have been cancelled without prejudice.

In the previous Office Action, the Examiner also rejected Claims 3, 16 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph stating that they fail “to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Applicant has recited that the computer code selects products that provide the ‘greatest optimization’ for any set of products.”

Amended Claims 3 and 16 now recite “provides an optimization of total profit” and now clearly recites the claimed invention. Support for this feature can be found in the Applicants’ specification on page 10, lines 4-7.

In the previous Office Action, the Examiner has rejected Claims 3-8, 12, 13, 16, 19, 22, 23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph stating that they are “indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.”

As discussed above, Claims 3 and 16 have been amended and are now clearly recites the claimed aspect of the present invention. Claims 4-6 depend on Claim 3 and are also now in compliance with 35 U.S.C. 112. Claims 7, 8, 12 have been cancelled without prejudice.

With respect to “bound data” as recited by Claims 6 and 19, a detailed discussion of “bounds” and how it relates to pricing optimization appears in the specification starting on page 29, line 17 through page 33 line 3 in a sub-section entitled “Construction of the Set of Candidates for Subset Optimization”.

In the previous Office Action, the Examiner also rejected Claims 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 112. Claims 22 and 23 have been cancelled without prejudice.

In the Office Action mailed May 11, 2005, the Examiner states that “The reply filed on 2/11/05 is not fully responsive to the prior Office Action because: currently there are no claims pending that are directed to the invention that was elected by original presentation (price optimization for a plurality of products). All of the claims directed to the invention elected by original presentation were either canceled or amended to be reciting a new invention. This renders the last response as non-responsive.” Accordingly, Applicants submit Amendment C in place of the previously submitted Amendment B.

In the previous Office Action mailed November 8, 2004, Claims 1-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as “being anticipated by Reuhl et al. (5873069).” The Examiner stated that, “For claims 7, 12, 20, the claimed rule relaxation is satisfied by the fact that Reuhl discloses that a ‘family discount’ may be entered into the system. This allows one to violate the pricing rule of the ‘lowest price’ and set the price even lower because of the family discount. For claims 8, 13, the code for allowing one to prioritize rules and code for relaxing at least one rule is

satisfied by the fact that one can override the price of an item (i.e. family discount). The PRICE CHANGE option allows one to do what is claimed. The language ‘for allowing....’ and ‘for relaxing’ is functional language that is satisfied by Reuhl.”

Applicants have amended independent Claim 1 to include the limitations of cancelled Claim 13. No new matter has been added. Similarly, base Claim 14 has been amended and now also includes the limitations of cancelled Claim 20. As for “wherein the optimizing of prices meets the plurality of rules” as recited by amended base Claims 1 and 14, support can be found on page 9, line 13-16 of the specification as filed, which states the “optimization engine 112 may use the demand equation, the variable and fixed costs, and the rules to compute an optimal set of prices that meet the rules (step 232)”. (see also steps 228 and 232 of Figure 2).

As discussed above, Claims 1 and 14 have been amended and now recite “prioritizing a plurality of rules;”, “identifying at least one lower priority infeasible rule from the plurality of rules;” and “relaxing the at least one lower priority infeasible rule and any infeasible rule of the plurality of rules which has a lower priority than the at least one lower priority infeasible rule to allow a higher priority rule of the plurality of rules to become feasible” (emphasis added).

In contrast, Reuhl ‘069 teaches that a “price exception may include an employee or family discount price or floor sample price, e.g., “demo” model, price. Such prices while maintained in the database 114 may not effect the pricing and repricing accomplished by the pricing program 204” (col. 0, lines 7-11) (emphasis added). In other words, the Reuhl price exceptions are an **autonomous process** from the Reuhl pricing computation, i.e., the Reuhl price **overrides** appear to be a means for **ignoring** all the pricing rules and pricing data generated by the Reuhl pricing program, in order to be able to offer specially discounted prices, such as employee discounts or floor samples.

The present invention does not simply ignore all the pricing rules. Instead, Applicants’ invention selectively and gradually **relaxes lower priority rule(s) until a feasible solution** can be found that conforms to as many higher priority rules as possible so as to **optimize prices** (see Figure 6 and page 21 lines 7-12 of specification.). Hence independent Claims 1 and 14 are both allowable over Reuhl ‘069. Similarly, Claims 2-6, 9-11 which depend on Claim 1, and Claims 15-19 which depend on Claim 14, are all also allowable over Reuhl for at least the same reasons discussed above. Claims 13 and 20 have been cancelled without prejudice.

Application No. 10/007,002
Amdt. Dated June 10, 2005
Reply to Office Actions of November 8, 2004 and May 11, 2005

In sum, Claims 1-6, 9-11, and 14-19 remain in this application. Base claims 1 and 14 have been amended and are now believed to be allowable. Dependent Claims 2-6, 9-11, 15-19, which depend therefrom are also believed to be allowable as being dependent from their respective patentable parent claims 1 and 14 for at least the same reasons. Hence, Examiner's rejection of dependent Claims 2-6, 9-11, 15-19 are rendered moot in view of the amendment to independent Claims 1 and 14. Claims 7, 8, 12, 13, 20-24 have been cancelled without prejudice.

Applicants believe that all pending claims are allowable and respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for this application from the Examiner. The commissioner is authorized to charge any fees that may be due to our Deposit Account No. 50-2766 (Order No. DEM1P009). Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the undersigned can be reached at telephone number 925-570-8198.

LAW OFFICES OF KANG S. LIM
PMB 436
3494 Camino Tassajara Road
Danville, CA 94506
Voice: (925) 570 8198
Facsimile: (925) 736 3974

Respectfully submitted,



Kang S. Lim
Attorney for Applicant(s)
Reg. No. 37,491

CUSTOMER NO. 36088

\\KSL IDS d